

Pope Julius was gone. Leo the Tenth succeeded him; and the cultivated Pontiff decided to signalize his reign by building the grandest church in the world. Money was needed, and he opened his spiritual treasury. He had no belief himself in the specific value of his treasures; but others had, and were willing to pay for them. "Christianity," he observed, "was a profitable trade." His subjects throughout the world were daily committing sins which involved penance before they could be received. Penances in this life were rarely

adequate, and had to be compensated by indulgent eyes of purgatory. Purgatory was an unpleasant prospect. The pope had an extraordinary number of indulgences, which he applied to the payment of the average annual debts. If the average sinner chose to purchase them, and commissions were appointed for a general sale of indulgences (as they were called) throughout Catholic Europe. The commission for Germany was Albert, archbishop of Mainz, cardinal and prince of the empire, a youth of twenty-seven, a patron of the fine arts like his holiness—loose, luxurious and sensual—a rather worse specimen than usual of the average great chieftain of the age. Kottin gives a picture of him, a thick-lipped heavy face, with dull eyes, a long drooping nose, and the corners of the mouth turned contemptuously up. The pope had made him pay lavishly for the pallium when he was admitted to the archbishopric. He had borrowed 30,000 gulden from the Fuggerei at Augsburg, the Rothschilds of the sixteenth century. The pope had granted him the contract for the indulgences on favorable terms. The contract was to collect the money half of it was to be remitted to Rome, half was to go to the repayment of the loan. It was a business transaction, conducted with the most innocent frankness. Cardinal Albert could not wholly be relied upon. An agent of the Fuggerei accompanied each of the sub-commissioners, who carried round the water to receive their share of the profit.

A Dominican monk named Tetzel was appointed to collect in Saxony, and he was as accomplished as a modern auctioneer. He entered the towns in procession, accompanied by priests bearing candles and banners, choristers chanting and ringing bells. At the churches a red cross was set upon the altar, a black banner floating from it with the papal arms, and a great iron dish at the foot to receive the equivalents for the myriads of years of the penitential fire of Tartarus. Eloquent preachers invited all offenders, the most especially robbers, murderers and adulterers, to avail themselves of the opportunity. In view of the efficacy of the remedy, and threatened with excommunication, any wretch who dared to question it.

In a world where printed books were beginning to circulate, in a generation which had been reading Erasmus and the "Epistole Obscurorum Vivorum," this proceeding was a high flight of insolence. Superstition had ceased to be a delusion, and had passed into conscious hypocrisy. The Elector Frederick remonstrated. Among the jolly there was a general murmur of scorn or anger. Luther wrote privately to several bishops to entreat their interference, but none would move, and Tetzel was content to avail himself of the opportunity. It was common in universities, when there were points unsettled in morals or theology, for any member who pleased to set up propositions for open disputation, to propound an opinion, and offer to maintain it against all comers. The challenger did not commit himself to the adoption of the opinion in his own person. He undertook to defend it in argument, that the opposite side might be heard. Availing himself of the ordinary practice, on October 31st, 1517, the most memorable day in modern European history, Luther being then thirty-four years old, fixed ninety-five theses on the door of Wittenberg church, calling in question the papal theory of indulgences, and the pope's right to sell them. In itself there was nothing unusual in such a step. No council of the church had defined or ratified the doctrine of indulgences. The subject was matter of general conversation, and if the sale of indulgences could be defended, an opportunity was made for setting uneasy minds at rest. The question, however, was one which could not be set at rest. In a fortnight the theses were flying every where, translated into vernacular German. Tetzel, considering only to answer that the pope was infallible. John Eck, a professor at Ingolstadt, to whom Luther had sent a copy in expectation of sympathy, thundered against him as a Hussite and a heretic. Louder and louder the controversy raged. The wretched caldron had boiled, and the foul locs of popular superstition and priestly abuses came rushing to the surface. Luther himself was frightened at the storm which he had raised. He wrote humbly to Pope Leo, trusting his cause in his hands. Leo was at first amused. "Brother Martin," he said, "is a fair fellow. It is only a quarrel of erasmian monks." When the theses were in his hands, and he saw that the matter was serious, he said more impatiently, "A drunken German has written them, when he is sober he will be of another mind." But the agitation only grew the wilder. Almost a year passed, and Leo found that he must dispatch a legate (Cardinal Caietan) into Germany to quiet matters. Along with him he wrote an anxious letter to the Emperor Maximilian, with another to the elector requiring him to deliver "the child of iniquity" into the legate's hands, and threatening to interdict if he was disobeyed. A diet of the empire was summoned to meet at Augsburg in August, 1518. Caietan was present, and Luther was required to attend.

He told Luther briefly that he must retract his theses. Luther said he could not without some answer to them. Caietan would not hear of argument. "Think you," he said, "that the pope cares for the opinions of Germany? Think you, that the princes will take up arms for you? No, indeed. And where will you be then?" "Under heaven," Luther answered. He wrote to the legate afterwards that perhaps he had been too violent. If the sale of indulgences was stopped he promised to be silent. Caietan replied only with a scheme for laying hold on him in spite of his safe conduct. Being warned of his danger, he escaped at night through a postern, and made off with a guide, "a monk's gown and unbreeched," home to Wittenberg.

The legate wrote freely to the elector. Luther offered to leave Saxony and go any where in Germany. But Frederick replied that the monk and done right in refusing to retract till the theses had been argued. He was uneasy, in was no theologian, but he had a sound instinct that the indulgences were no better than scandalous robbery. Luther for the present should remain where he was. Luther did remain, and was not idle. He published an account of his interview with the legate. He wrote a tract on the papal supremacy and appealed to a general council. The pope found that he must still negotiate. He had for a champion a Saxon noble, Karl von Miltitz, a born subject of the elector. He sent Miltitz to Frederick with "the Golden Rose," the highest commendation which the court of Rome could pay, with the request of the elector to submit his case to a synod of German bishops, and wrote again, calling on the pope to desist from retract, but hoping that the Holy See would no longer persist in a course which was creating scandal through Germany.

had turned the scale in favor of Maximilian's grandson. There were hopes that this young prince, coming fresh to the throne in the bitter throes of a new era, might set him self at the head of a national German reformation, and ignore the waste of the disapprobation. Regrets what might have been? was probably his last thought. Luther represented the new life which was beginning, Charles the Fifth represented the institutions of 1,500 years, which, if corrupt in some parts of Europe, in others had not lost their old vitality, and were bearing fruit still in brave and noble forms of human nature. Charles was emperor of the Germany of Luther, but he was also the king of the Spain of Saint Ignatius. The Spaniards were as earnestly and plurally Catholic as the Germans were about to become Evangelical. Charles was in his religion Spanish. Simple, brave, devout, unaffected, and wise beyond his years, he believed in the faith which he had inherited. Some minds are so constituted as to fly eagerly after new ideas, and the latest born appears the truest, other minds look on speculative novelties as the ephemeral productions of vanity or restlessness and hold to the ideas which have been tested by experience and to the professions in which their fathers have lived and died. Both of these notions of thought are good and honorable in themselves, both are essential to the development of truth, yet they rarely exist in the same person. By nature and instinct Charles the Fifth belonged to the side of authority, and instinct, and indeed necessity combined to hold him to it. In Germany he was king of kings, but in Spain he was absolute sovereign, and if he had gone with the reformers against the pope, he would have lost the hearts of his hereditary subjects. Luther was not to find a friend in Charles, but he was to find a noble enemy, whose lofty qualities he always honored and admired.

After the failure of Miltitz the princes of the empire decided upon their course. In the summer of 1519, there was an intellectual tournament at Leipzig, before Duke George of Saxony. Luther was the champion on one side, John Eck of Ingolstadt, on the other. We have a description of Luther by a friend who saw him on this occasion. He was of middle height, so lean from study and anxiety that his bones could be counted. He had vast knowledge, command of scripture, fair acquaintance with Greek and Hebrew, his manner was good, his speech pregnant with matter; in society he was lively, pleasant and agreeable. On the seat he stood remarkably firm, body bent rather backward than forward, the face thrown up, and the eyes flashing like a lion's.

Luther was less favorably drawn: with a face like a butcher's, and a voice like a low cry, a hesitation in speech which provoked a pity upon his nature, as being like Eck, cock of the jackdaw. Eck called Luther a disciple of John Huss, and Luther defended Huss. Luther had appealed to a general council. Eck reminded him that the council of Constance had condemned Huss, and so forced him to say that councils might make mistakes. Papal supremacy was next fought over. Did Christ found it? Could it be proved from the New Testament? Duke George thought Eck had the best of the argument. Leipzig Catholic the gossip had a story that Luther had confessed that Martin's father had been the devil. But Luther remained the favorite of Germany. His tracts circulated in hundred of thousands. Ulrich von Hutten and Franz von Sickingen offered him an asylum if he had to leave the electorate. He published an address to the German nation, denouncing the papacy as an usurpation, which rang like the blast of a trumpet. He sent a copy to the elector, who replied with a basket of game.

Eck, meanwhile, who thought the victory had been his, was despatched by Duke George to Rome, to urge the pope to action. Charles had signed his own intended attitude by ordering Luther's writings to be burnt in the low countries. Pope Leo issued his famous bull, against "the wild boar who had broken into the Lord's vineyard." Forty-one of Luther's propositions were selected and specially condemned, and Eck was sent back with it to Germany, with orders if the wild boar was still impudent, to call in the secular arm. Erasmus, who had been watching the storm from a distance, ill contented, but not without clear knowledge where the right lay, sent word that no good was to be looked for from the young emperor. Luther, who had written with his mind to death, was the immediate outlook for him, was perfectly fearless. The pope could not kill him body, and he cared only for his soul and for the truth. The pope had now condemned formally what Luther conceived to be written in the plainest words of scripture. The papal chair, therefore, was "Satan's seat," and the occupant of it was plainly anti-Christ. At the elector's request he wrote to Leo once more, but he told him in not conciliatory language, that the See of Rome was worse than Sodom and Gomorrah. When Eck arrived in December, on his commission, Luther ventured the last step, from which there could be no retreat. The pope had condemned Luther's writings to the fire. On the 10th of December, Luther solemnly burnt at Wittenberg a copy of the Papal Decretals "because," he said, "thou hast troubled the Lord's saints, let eternal fire consume thee." The students of the university sang the Te Deum round the pile, and completed the sacrifice with flinging into the flames the bull which had been brought by Eck. Luther trembled, he said, before the daring deed was accomplished, but when it was done he was better pleased than with any act of his life. A storm had now burst, he said, which would not end till the day of judgment.

in these words," said another, "some of his would easily him, and I think he will hardly escape, but what if he rises again the third day? The princes of the empire naturally enough did not like to be engaged in a quarrel with the elector, and they hesitated, and it was decided that Luther should not be condemned without a hearing. The pope's men had twenty friends among them—on Duke George himself insisted that many things needed mending.

Kasper Sturm, the imperial herald, was sent to Wittenberg to command Luther's attendance, under pain of being declared a heretic. The emperor granted a safe conduct, and twenty-one days were allowed. On the 2d of April, the Tuesday after Easter, Luther set out on his momentous journey. He traveled in a cart with three of his friends, the herald riding in front in his coat of arms. If he had been anxious about his fate, he would have avoided displays upon the road, which would be construed into defiance. But Luther let things take their chance, and he did not care to be called a coward. The emperor had not called for his appearance to order his books to be burnt. When he reached Erfurt on the way, the sentence had just been proclaimed. The herald asked him if he still meant to go on. "I will go," he said. "If there are as many devils in Worms as there are flies upon the house tops. Though they burn me, they cannot burn the truth." The Lutheran students, in retaliation, had thrown the bull into the water. The elector and the heads of the university gave Luther a formal reception at the old Augustinian church, he preached at the old Augustinian church, he preached at the old Augustinian church, he preached at the old Augustinian church. The Lutheran students, in retaliation, had thrown the bull into the water. The elector and the heads of the university gave Luther a formal reception at the old Augustinian church, he preached at the old Augustinian church, he preached at the old Augustinian church, he preached at the old Augustinian church.

Luther needed food to stand by him, for in all that great gathering he could count on few assured friends. The princes of the empire were resolved that he should have fair play, but they were little inclined so far to favor a disturber of the public peace. The diet sat in the bishop's palace, and the next evening Luther appeared. The presence in which he found himself would have tried the nerves of the bravest of men, the emperor, sternly hostile, with his retinue of Spanish knights and nobles, the archbishops and bishops, all of whom, the stake was the only thing left for so violent a heretic, the dukes and barons, whose stern eyes were likely to reveal their sympathy, if sympathy any of them felt. One of them only, George of Brandenburg, had touched Luther on the shoulder as he passed through the ante-room. "Little monk, little monk," he said, "thou hast won before thee, that I, and many a man whose trade is war, never faced the like of it. If thy heart is right, and thy cause good, go on in God's name. He will not forsake thee."

A pile of books stood on a table when he was brought forward. An officer of the court read the titles, asked if he acknowledged them, and whether he was ready to retract them. Luther was nervous, not without cause. He answered in a low voice that the books were his. To the other question he could not reply at once. He demanded time. His first appearance had not left a favorable impression, he was allowed a night to consider. The next morning, April 18, he had recovered himself, he came in fresh, courageous and collected. His old enemy, Eck, was this time the spokesman against him, and asked what he was prepared to do. He said firmly that his writings were of three kinds, some on simple gospel truth, which all admitted, and which of course he could not retract, some against papal laws and customs, which had tried the consciences of Christians, and had been used as excuses to oppress and spoil the German people. If he retracted these he would cover himself with shame. In a third sort he attacked particular persons, and perhaps had been too violent. Even here he declined to retract simply, but would admit his fault if fault could be proved. He gave his answer in a clear strong voice, in Latin first, and then in German. There was a pause, and then Eck said that he had spoken disrespectfully, his heresies had been already condemned at the council of Constance, let him retract on these special points, and he should have consideration for the rest. He repeated a plain "yes" or "no" from him, "without horns." The taunt roused his blood. His full brave self was in his reply. "I will give you an answer," he said, "which has neither horns nor teeth. Popes have erred, and councils have erred. Prove to me out of scripture that I am wrong, and I submit. Till then my conscience binds me. Here I stand. I can do no more. God help me. Amen."

openly to protect him. It was decided that he should disappear, and disappear so completely that no trace of him should be discernible. On the way back through the Thuringian Forest, three or four miles from Alten-Schulenburg, a crowd of armed men started out of the wood, set upon his carriage, seized and carried him off to Wartburg castle. There he remained, passing by the name of Doctor George, and supposed to be some captive knight. The secret was so well kept that even the elector's brother was ignorant of his hiding-place. Luther was as completely lost as if the earth had swallowed him. Some said that he was with Von Sickingen, others that he had been murdered. Authentic tidings of him these were none. On the 8th of May the edict of Worms was issued, placing him under the ban of the empire. But he had become "as the air invulnerable," and the face of the world had changed before he came back to it.

The appearance of Luther before the diet on this occasion is one of the finest, perhaps the very finest, scene in human history. Many a man has encountered death bravely for a cause which he knew to be just, when he is sustained by the sympathy of thousands, of whom he is at the moment the champion and representative. But it is one thing to suffer and another to encounter, face to face and single handed, the array of spiritual and temporal authorities which are taking up against Luther's very cause were set unshaken and undetermined, and the minds of those who had admired and followed him were hanging in suspense for the issue of his trial. High-placed men of noble birth are sustained by pride of blood and ancestry, and the sense that they are the equals of those whom they defy. At Worms there was on one side a solitary low born peasant monk, and on the other the legions of the dread power which had broken the spirit of kings and emperors. Sustained and personally supported by the princes of Germany, before whom the peasant had been taught to tremble as beings of another nature from themselves. Well might George of Brandenburg say that no knight among them all had ever met a peril which could equal this.

The victory was won. The wavering heard took courage. The evangelical revolt spread like an epidemic. The papacy was like a idol, powerful only as long as it was feared. Luther had thrown his spear at it, and the enchantment was broken. The idol was but painted wood, which men and boys might now look and jibe at. Never again had Charles another chance of crushing the reformation. France fell out with him on one side, and for the rest of his life gave him but brief intervals of breathing time. The Turks hung over Austria like a thunder cloud, terrified Ferdinand in Vienna, and swarmed over the Mediterranean in their pirate galleys. Charles was an earnest Catholic, but he was a statesman also, too wise to add to his difficulties by making war on heresy. What some call providence and others accident had ordered Europe that the tree which Luther had planted was allowed to grow till it was too strongly rooted to be overthrown.

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FOR RENT.
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6 room house, known at 18.00
4 room house, known at 15.00
7 room house, central location 16.00
4 room house, Nevada ave 20.00
8 room house, Nevada ave 20.00
4 room house, Union St 20.00
4 room house, California 20.00
6 room house, Weber St 25.00

Unfurnished House.
Nice 6 room cottage, near center 20.00
Nice cottage, Hawthorne St 12.00
5 room house, Buchanan St 11.00
6 room house, North Nevada Ave 20.00
5 room house, Nevada Ave 12.00
5 room house, Nevada Ave 15.00
3 room house, Union St 25.00
3 room house, Nevada Ave 25.00
3 room house 1.00
3 room house, Nevada Ave 10.00

An Entirely New List of Property for Sale will be advertised in this column each week, last of week ending November 10th, 1918, is as follows:

FOR SALE.
0100 CAJAVADA AVE—House of 8 rooms \$1,350
0050 N WEBER ST—1 fine residence 5,500
0078 N WAHSAU AVE—New house of modern style, 7 rooms, high ceilings, large closets, stone cellar, and first-class in every respect. 2,300
6075 N WAUSAU AVE—House of 3 rooms. 550
6071 N NEVADA AVE—Cottage near center of city. 2,500
6073 N CASCADE AVE—Pretty cottage. 2,000
6070 S LOCK RANCH—About 20 miles from city, 1.472 acres of wooded land, plenty of water, fine range. 7,000
6084 S LEONARD ST—25 foot lot, including a good residence. 300
6112 N LEONARD ST—Valuable corner 133'x90', choice location. 1,000
6111 E DOWLER ST—50,000 ft. RANCH, S. L. A. GIBBS—80 acres in Lono (free valley), choice land, ample ditch rights, etc., raised this year 1,100 bushels of corn and wheat and a fine crop of corn and potatoes, will exchange for property here. 3,000
6115 GLENN ST—Two very fine residence lots in best portion of Gracely, one-half acre of land in each lot, will exchange for Colorado Springs property. 800
6116 COLUMBIA ST—8 lots fronting south, each. 100
6117 N NEVADA AVE—Very pleasant story and a half house, with choice lot. 1,000

Parties thinking of buying, selling, renting or leasing money cordially invited to call. Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

F. C. ROWE,
No. 17, North Telson St., Opp. Opera House.



CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY
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LEADING RAILWAY
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WEST AND NORTHWEST
Council Bluffs

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE
And all points EAST, such as

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At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago North-Western and the U. P. depart from the Union Depot and arrive at Chicago from the Union Depot.

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Palace Drawing Room Cars
Are run on all through trains of this road. It is the ONLY ROAD between

COUNCIL BLUFFS and CHICAGO
Upon which is run the celebrated

Imperial Dining Cars.
Insist upon the best service and fine food. Travelers who desire the best service and fine food should insist upon the best service and fine food.

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Wrapping Paper

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FOR RENT.
FURNISHED.
Furnished 2 1/2 story of 14 rooms on corner lot on N. Cascade avenue, per mo. \$35.
Furnished 2 1/2 story of 6 rooms and bath room, in best location on North Weber, per mo. \$30.
Well furnished house of 6 rooms, centrally located on Union, per mo. \$28.
House of 7 rooms on North Weber, per mo. \$25.
Furnished house of 7 rooms near the Episcopal church, nicely furnished, large stable on the lot, per mo. \$25.
Fully furnished house of 9 rooms on North Weber, per mo. \$25.

Residence of 14 rooms and bath room, on corner lot in best part of town, per mo. \$45.
Two furnished houses of 8 rooms each, on Boulder street, per mo. \$30.
Furnished house of 9 rooms, with stable, corner lot on North Weber, per mo. \$30.
Furnished house of 12 rooms on Cascade, per mo. \$40.
The Million house on Cascade avenue, either furnished or unfurnished.

SPECIAL.
The Warren house, corner Nevada and Boulder, completely furnished, eleven rooms and bath room, detached laundry, and good stable, per mo. \$35.
A front office on Telson street.

STORE ROOMS.
One of the best store rooms on Telson street at a reasonable rental.
Central store room on Pike's Peak avenue, at very reasonable rental.
A large stone building on Huerfano, suitable for a blacksmith or other work, per mo. \$30.
A front office on Telson street.

UNFURNISHED.
House of seven rooms on corner lot on Nevada avenue, small stable, per mo. \$30.
House of 6 rooms, cellar and stable, in fine location on Weber street, per mo. \$30.
House of 4 rooms, very central, on South Nevada, per mo. \$25.
House of 6 rooms and stable on full lot, on Nevada avenue, just above Acadia Place, including stable, per mo. \$30.
House of 7 rooms and stable, on Pike's Peak avenue, per mo. \$25.
The Street house on Weber, per mo. \$25.
House of 5 rooms on East Union, per mo. \$15.
House of 10 rooms on Union, per mo. \$18.
House of 6 rooms, cellar and stable, on Pike's Peak, per mo. \$25.
House of 7 rooms on Pike's Peak, per mo. \$25.
House of 2 rooms on S Weber, per mo. \$10.

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Cards under this heading are professional and do not. Any other trader will be charged for our card rates.

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DR. C. E. EDWARDS, DENTIST.
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Notes and Comments.

Just 400 years ago today, Martin Luther was born. The anniversary will be observed in Germany with splendid pageants and the pulpit of all Christendom to-morrow will commemorate the great reformer and his work.

It is perhaps not too much to say that the men in modern times have so deeply influenced the character and life of his own nation. In ancient history the work of Moses among the Hebrews and of Jesus among the Christians are parallel to that of Luther among the Germans. But in Christian history no one can be compared with Luther in this regard.

Luther was a hero. He saw the sophistries and intrigues of the Roman church of that day as plainly as Luther. He attacked them with keen wit and stinging satire. But he was not disposed to take up arms against them. He valued his ease and his life too highly to put either in peril. He would not countenance revolt against authority. "A bad government he said is better than none."

But Luther jeopardized his life for the truth. He would not tolerate a falsehood. And Germany heard the blast of that heroic clarion and followed where he led. As Mr. Froude in his lectures on "The Times of Erasmus and Luther" has put it, it required no great intellect to understand that a pope's pardon which you could buy for five shillings, could not really get a soul out of purgatory. It required a quality much rarer than intellect look such a doctrine in the face and as it was by the credulity of ages and backed by pomp and pageantry of earthly power and say to it openly: "You are a liar." Luther looked at these wares of Tetzels and said: "Your pardons are no pardons at all, no letters of credit on heaven but flash notes of the bank of humbug, and you know of it." They did know it. The conscience of every man in Europe answered back that what Luther said was true. And so, and only so, can truth make its way for us in any such matters. The form changes. The thing remains. Superstition, folly and cunning will go on to the end of time, spinning their poison webs around the consciences of mankind. Courage and veracity, these qualities and only these avail to defeat them.

Luther was a very human kind of man. He loved nature, and music and a good joke, and the common people and little children. His sympathies were wide and strong. More of some of his sayings.

"Music is a gift and present of God, and not of man. It drives away the devil and makes people joyous. Through it one forgives all wrath, impurity, superciliousness and other vices. After theology, I give to music the next place and the highest honor."

He was very fond of his wife, Katie, and loved good naturedly to tease her. She was a great manager, a Martha rather than a Mary. He never seriously found fault with this worldliness of hers for he knew her sterling worth; but he told her once he would give her fifty gulden if she would read her bible through. He called her his little Katie, and one of his latest letters is addressed to "my heartily beloved housewife Katherine, Lady, Luther, lady doctor, lady of the pig-market and whatever else she may be."

"The first year of married life is an odd business," he says. "At meals where you used to be alone, you are yourself and somebody else. When you wake in the morning there are a pair of tails close to you on the pillow."

He was very fond of children. Was there ever a more charming letter written to a child than this to his little son Hans:

"Grace and peace be-Christ to my heartily dear little son. I see gladly that thou earnest well and prayest earnestly. Do thou, my little son, and go on. When I come home I will bring thee a beautiful fairing. I have a pleasant garden where I have a little golden coat and a pair of beautiful apples under the trees, and peaches, cherries and plums. They dance and are merry, and have, also, beautiful little ponies with golden reins and silver saddles. When I asked the man whose the garden is, whose children those were, he said: 'Those are the children who love to pray, who learn their lessons and are good.' Then I said: 'Dear man, I also have a little son; he is called Hanschen Luther. Might not he also come into the garden that he might eat such apples and peaches, and ride on such beautiful little ponies, and play with these children?' Then the man said, 'If he loves to pray, learns his lessons and is good, he also shall come into the garden, Lippus and Just also, and when they all come together, they also shall have life, drums, lutes, and a little golden coat, and small shoes, and a pair of little ponies, and arrows. And he showed me there a fair meadow in the garden prepared for dance. There were many fies of pure gold, drums and silver bows and arrows. But it was still early in the day, so that the children had not had their breakfast. Therefore I could not wait for the dancing and said to the man, 'Ah, dear sir, I will go away at once and write all this to my little son Hanschen that he may be sure to pray and to learn well and be good that he also may come into this garden. But he has a dear aunt, Lena; he must bring her with him.' Then said the man, 'Let it be so, go and write him this.' Therefore to my dear little son Hanschen, learn thy lessons and pray with a cheerful heart, and tell all this to Lippus and Justus too that they also may learn their lessons and pray. So shall you all come together into this garden. Head with I commend you to the Almighty God, and great Aunt Lena and give her a kiss from me. Thy dear father, MARTIN LUTHER."

Perhaps we cannot better close this column concerning Luther than with the judgment passed upon him by a life-long opponent of Protestantism, one of the first Catholic scholars of the present century, Dr. Dollinger, of Munich. "It was Luther's overpowering greatness of mind and marvelous many-sidedness he says, which made him to be the man of his time and of his people; and it is correct to say that Luther has been a German who has so intuitively understood his people and to turn has been by the nation so perfect-

ly compared with the Augustinian monk at Wittenberg. Heart and mind of the German were in his hand like this life in the hand of the musician. Moreover he has given to his people more than any other man in Christian ages has ever given to a people. Language, manual for popular instruction, Bible, hymns of worship, and everything which his opponents in their turn had to offer or to place in comparison with these showed itself tame and powerless and colorless by the side of his sweeping eloquence. They admired, he spoke with the tongue of an orator. It is only who has stamped the indelible seal of his own soul alike upon the German language and upon the German infant; and even those Germans who adhered to him in the powerful heroic and seducer of the nation cannot escape, they must discourse with his words, they must think with his thoughts."

Methodist Missions

The general missionary committee of the M. E. church has made the following appropriations: Montana, \$1,000; Idaho Territory, \$1,000; New Mexico, \$1,000; Utah, \$1,000; Nevada, \$1,000; Nebraska, \$1,000; Northwest Territory, \$1,000; Oregon, \$1,000; California, \$1,000; Central California, \$1,000; Oregon, \$1,000; Columbia River, \$1,000; East Germany, \$1,000; Indian and Norwegian missions, \$1,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES

Indications for Colorado—Fair weather. The deaths in the Moorfield colliery explosion were 07.

The English parliament has been prorogued till December 19th. The examination of witnesses in the Greeley relief expedition inquiry begins Monday.

George C. Plaso, a well-known druggist of St. Louis, committed suicide yesterday by morphine.

It is understood the court martial has sentenced Lieutenant Colonel Morrow to dismissal from the service.

The negotiations for some time pending between the Grand Trunk and West Shore Railroad companies are concluded.

Numerous Serbian insurgents have taken refuge in Bulgaria. They will be disarmed and returned by Bulgarian authorities.

Many more radicals have been arrested at Belgrade. Royalist troops are driving rebel peasants from their positions in every direction.

The American Steamship Boiler Insurance Co. was inaugurated in New York yesterday, with a capital of \$250,000 with power to increase.

The inter-state commission on federal aid to education in the south, appointed at Louisville in September, yesterday perfected a bill to present to congress.

The president has appointed Jas. T. Dubois, of Pennsylvania, United States consul at Leipzig, and recognized Salmon Ullers consul for United States of Colombia.

It is said the French charge d'affaires at Peking has been instructed to summon the Chinese government to declare whether it intends to support the garrison at Baotou.

A mob attacked Jews at Zaloevo, Hungary. Police were fired on by the mob and returned the fire, killing two and wounding several. The rioters then dispersed. Three persons arrested turned informers.

General Longstreet, fearing the rescue of Kinkaid prisoners, requests authority to appoint additional guards to accompany them from Atlanta to the Albany, New York, penitentiary.

The Paris Temps says that during the recent skirmish in the direction of Baotou, a Japanese officer accompanying the French saw banners of Chinese regulars among the troops occupying Baotou.

The City of Peking arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Hong Kong bringing 107 more Chinese provided with the famous "cracker" several hundred thousand dollars having paid money to the Canton Inspector for their certificates.



Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Thomas J. Maher by his certain deed of trust, dated on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, in book 11, on page 164, of the records thereof, on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1883, secured the payment of his promissory note for \$500, bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of Frederick H. Sharpless, one year after date until paid, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, by which deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in payment of said note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, then upon the application of the legal holder of the said promissory note, it may be lawful for the said Henry Le B. Willis to advertise and sell the said premises, as therein provided, and where default has been made in the payment of interest upon said note, according to the tenor and effect hereof, therefore, I, Henry Le B. Willis, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder of the said deed of trust, do hereby give public notice that I shall on Saturday, November 10th, A. D. 1883, at the hour of 10 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit: The east thirty-six (36) feet of lots numbered nine and ten (10), section number one (1), township 13 N., range 10 E., in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, together with all and singular the tenements, improvements, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right, interest and equity of redemption of the said Thomas J. Maher, his heirs or assigns therein. Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo. October 27th, A. D. 1883.

WHIPPLE & ROBY

Contractors and Builders,

NEVADA AVENUE

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

WINTER CLOTHING!

AND ARE OFFERING AT PRICES THAT ARE

GUARANTEED 10 PER CENT LOWER!

A Beautiful Assortment of Dress Goods,

A Handsome Line of Ladies' Wraps,

A Fine Assortment of Children's Cloaks,

An Immense Stock of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery,

All the Colors in Velvets and Velvetenees,

A Large Stock of Woolen Underwear

A Large Lot of Remnants of Prints at 5 Cents,

A Large Lot of Remnants of Cheviots at 10 Cents,

A Large Lot of Remnants of Canton Flannels at 10 Cts

PIERCE & JONES

"Veritas ad finem."

300 SEWING MACHINES

NOW IN STOCK.

I am Sole Agent in El Paso county for the following machines, and shall be pleased to have all who need one come in and examine the different kinds

Victor, Domestic, White, American, Household, Canada Singer.

ALL KINDS OF MACHINES REPAIRED.

C. H. Aiken,
105 Pike's Peak Avenue.

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a light buck board. Address "C. H. W." Box 629.

WANTED—Situation for general housework by a German woman. Call at 60 N. Tejon street.

WANTED—1,000 pounds of fine Smoky Topaz. Nothing but good will answer. Address 1001, care this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Buggy harness, cheap. Lot 50X 140, cheap; new stable, city water, fruit, hickory trees and all the small fruits. Address Box 153, Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE—Old papers for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, southwest corner Tejon and Pacific avenue 1-12

FOR RENT—Sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping. Address Box 388, Colorado Springs.

LOST.

LOST—Large black leather hand-bag, marked "A. H." A reward is offered for its return to this office.

LOST—Black and white setter bitch, six months old. Handsome reward for return to L. W. K. Bass.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Railway company will be held at the city of Colorado Springs, Colo. on Monday, November 12, 1883, at 10 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposed modification of the charter of the company, and of the contracts for construction of the company's railway, with the view of bringing about an earlier completion of the line of 32 miles connecting between Colorado and the City of Mexico. The transfer books will be closed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, November 13th, and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of the meeting. By order of the Board,
J. H. PIERCE, Secretary.

October 27, 1883

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Rich, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on 30th day, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1883, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, J. Samuel Atsop, Jr., executor of the last will and testament of the said Mary Ann Rich, do hereby give public notice that he will pay to all persons claiming against the said estate, or the estate of the said Mary Ann Rich, all the debts and claims against the said estate, or the estate of the said Mary Ann Rich, at which time and place any person may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be. J. SAMUEL ATSOP, JR., Executor of the estate of Mary Ann Rich, deceased. Dated at the Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 27th, 1883.

Established 1873.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

Capital Paid in \$100,000

Surplus 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Deposits drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.

J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.

Wm. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. H. Barlow.

CHINESE GOODS!

A new and handsome stock just received, Dressing cases, slippers, silk handkerchiefs, painted silk wall ornaments, fans, cushions, China tea pots, cups, saucers and plates, and TEA. Visitors are cordially invited to inspect and price goods.

YEE WAH LEE,

South side Huertano, 2 doors east of Cascade.

W. H. D. MERRILL A. D. DAVIS

MERRILL & DAVIS.

Sanitary Plumbers,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

111 Pike's Peak Avenue.

No. 16, Colorado Springs, Colo.

5-17-17

Common-sense Remedy.

SALICYLICA.

No More Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.

Immediate Relief Warranted.

Permanent Cure Guaranteed.

Five years established and never known to fail in a single case, acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggists for the standing of Salicylica.

Sole Agent:

THE ONLY DISSOLVER OF THE POISONOUS URIC ACID WHICH EXISTS IN THE BLOOD OF RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY PATIENTS.

SALICYLICA is known as a common-sense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, while no other so-called specific and supposed panacea only treat the effects.

It has been conceded by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils, ointments, liniments, and soothing lotions will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with Uric Acid.

SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of America and Europe. Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 85 per cent cures in three days.

REMEMBER

that SALICYLICA is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. The most intense pains are subdued almost instantly.

Give a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded.

Thousands of testimonials sent on application.

\$1 a Box. 6 Boxes for \$5.

Sent free by mail on receipt of money.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT

But do not be deceived into taking imitations or substitutes, or something recommended as "just as good" but not the genuine with the name of Washburne & Co., on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, an indispensable requisite to insure success in the treatment. Make no other, or send us.

WASHBURN & CO., Proprietors.

237 Broadway, Cor. Rensselaer New York

F. E. ROBINSON, Agent.

For sale by C. W. Church & Co. and all leading druggists.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PLEASANT, COLO.

September 25th, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the Auditor and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 12th, 1883, to-wit:

Charles C. Greenwood, declaratory statement No. 1742, for the S. 1/2 of Sec. 13, T. 13 N., R. 10 E., or so much of it as is not covered by the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Eugene Walker, Frank Walker, Charles Snyder, and A. B. Whitmore, all of El Paso county, Colo.

Alvin Guilford, declaratory statement No. 1739, for the S. 1/2 of Sec. 13, T. 13 N., R. 10 E., or so much of it as is not covered by the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Eugene Walker, Frank Walker, Charles Snyder, and A. B. Whitmore, all of El Paso county, Colo.

Joseph Ryall, declaratory statement No. 880, for the S. 1/2 of Sec. 13, T. 13 N., R. 10 E., or so much of it as is not covered by the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. F. Love, John F. Love, Harry Love and Geo. Robertson, all of El Paso county, Colo.

William W. Womack, H. S. No. 1391, for the S. 1/2 of Sec. 13, T. 13 N., R. 10 E., or so much of it as is not covered by the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. F. Love, John F. Love, Harry Love and Geo. Robertson, all of El Paso county, Colo.

Robert M. Womack, H. S. No. 1391, for the S. 1/2 of Sec. 13, T. 13 N., R. 10 E., or so much of it as is not covered by the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. F. Love, John F. Love, Harry Love and Geo. Robertson, all of El Paso county, Colo.

Also, William Truitt, declaratory statement No. 851, for the S. 1/2 of Sec. 13, T. 13 N., R. 10 E., or so much of it as is not covered by the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. F. Love, John F. Love, Harry Love and Geo. Robertson, all of El Paso county, Colo.

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Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agent

P. H. Insurance written in first class Companies. Life Insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the strongest financial organization in the world

DAILY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

TRAIN GOING SOUTH.

1. Leadville, express, for Pueblo, El Paso, West. Arrive 11:40 a. m., depart 11:52 a. m.
2. Leadville, express, for Pueblo, El Paso, West. Arrive 11:40 a. m., depart 11:52 a. m.
3. Leadville, express, for Pueblo, El Paso, West. Arrive 11:40 a. m., depart 11:52 a. m.

TRAIN GOING NORTH.

4. Leadville, express, from Pueblo, El Paso, West. Arrive 11:40 a. m., depart 11:52 a. m.
5. Leadville, express, from Pueblo, El Paso, West. Arrive 11:40 a. m., depart 11:52 a. m.
6. Leadville, express, from Pueblo, El Paso, West. Arrive 11:40 a. m., depart 11:52 a. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

Leave Colorado Springs.

7. 10:10 a. m.
8. 11:10 a. m.
9. 12:10 p. m.

Leave Manitou.

10. 11:10 a. m.
11. 12:10 p. m.
12. 1:10 p. m.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

GOING SOUTH.

13. 7:10 p. m.
14. 8:10 p. m.
15. 9:10 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

16. 7:10 p. m.
17. 8:10 p. m.
18. 9:10 p. m.

Going and Coming of Mails.

EAST AND SOUTH.

19. 11:15 p. m.
20. 12:15 a. m.
21. 1:15 a. m.

WEST AND NORTH.

22. 11:15 p. m.
23. 12:15 a. m.
24. 1:15 a. m.

W. J. Bald has returned.

From a summer's absence in the mines at Scofield.

Returns from all the precincts in the county

have been received at the county clerk's office.

"Fun on the Bristol" will follow the Leonard Grover Comedy company at the opera house.

A colored girl not in very good health was sent to Cincinnati yesterday at the expense of El Paso county.

Misses J. C. Woodbury, wife of County Commissioner J. C. Woodbury, registered at the Crawford House yesterday.

The Leonard Grover Comedy company will appear at the opera house on Monday night in "Lispet the Tom Boy."

Alderman Jones was looking over the stubble field west of The Antlers yesterday.

He is of the opinion that the weeds ought to be burned.

The jury rooms in the court house have been very much enlarged and improved.

There is no occasion for complaint by the jurors now.

Keep in your mind the old folks' ball on the 16th instant.

The proceeds will be devoted to liquidating the indebtedness of the Home for Friendless Children.

Shows are coming in rather thick.

Next Monday night we will have the Leonard Grover Comedy company and the week following "Fun on the Bristol."

Miss McAvoy, of Cincinnati, who comes very highly recommended by the press of that city, will deliver a lecture on "Conversation," in the Baptist church next Thursday evening.

A location certificate on the Great I Am mine was filed with the county clerk yesterday. The property is in the Cheyenne district, and the filing was made by Joseph Allen.

Almon Ingraham, of company A, Second Missouri cavalry, died in this city yesterday.

Funeral services will be conducted at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow by Colorado Springs Past 22, G. A. R., from his late home.

Cheryl Fletcher is being made in this locality for George Fletcher, an Englishman, who, in company with his wife, left Williamsburg eight years ago for Colorado. No trace of either himself or wife has been obtained since although investigation has been made.

Mr. Cy Fletcher, foreman of the government printing press at Washington, under S. P. Rounds, died recently at Belle View Cottage, Manitou. His remains were sent east for interment. Mr. Fletcher had the reputation of being a very thorough and competent workman.

Salsbury's Troubadours booked at the Tabernacle, Denver, next week will not come to Colorado Springs, although they could have the assistance of a full house. There is certainly some mismanagement somewhere which can probably be attributed to W. H. Bush, the former manager of the circuit.

The water supply from our water works system is now comparatively clear, greatly to the delight of the citizens. Superintendent Carthens has, however, worked faithfully to bring about this result. All the pipes are now free of the sediment except the dead ends, which will be cleaned in due time.

Arrivals at The Antlers: G. M. Walker, Denver; B. H. Graves, Salida; J. P. Hallowell, Boston; M. Howard, Denver; E. W. Edwards, Lead Creek; John Doran and wife, Canada; B. B. Washington, New York; H. A. Magill, Kansas City; Buck Beckwith, Denver; A. W. Blundell, San Francisco; Thaddeus Garney, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Haglin, N. Y.

Mr. Peter Becker, the present incumbent and the newly elected sheriff of Lake county, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Becker is a

devotedly popular man. He was, with one exception, the only democrat elected ever elected in El Paso county and his almost phenomenal conquests in Lake county are fully appreciated by his many friends here.

The Leonard Grover Comedy company will appear at the opera house next Monday evening.

They will produce one of Mr. Grover's latest comedies, "Lispet, the Tom Boy." The company is said to be a strong one, and is under the personal direction of the famous dramatist, author, Leonard Grover. "Lispet, the Tom Boy" is a melodrama. The piece is a story of home life and one that will be enjoyed by all who attend. The reserved seats will be on sale this morning at Howbert Bros.' book store.

The case of Berryman and Jones vs. J. M. Fryer et al. was continued in the district court yesterday morning.

The case in question was brought here on remittance of venue from Summit county. Judge Harrison adjourned court until 2 p. m., when a decision was given. George Walker was appointed as receiver. The next case called was that of E. X. Gubel vs. F. A. Reynolds. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$1,253.33. Three more time bills were brought in by the grand jury.

The Congregational church, having found its present edifice inadequate to the accommodation of its audienes will hold its Sunday services hereafter in the opera house, not only in the evening as stated in yesterday's GAZETTE but in the morning also. The Sunday school will meet also at the same place. Morning service will be held at 11 o'clock and evening service at 7:30 Sunday school immediately after the close of the morning service, i. e. about 12:15. A cordial invitation is given to all who have not yet found a church home in Colorado Springs to attend these services. Seats are not rented, but the church expenses are met by voluntary subscription. Arrangements will probably be made by which permanent seats will be assigned to subscribers who desire them.

French Language.

The French classes under a native teacher at Mr. Kruss's school have opened. A few more pupils will be admitted. Applications will be received for day and evening classes at 319 Weber street.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,

Undertakers and Embalmers. No. 2 Pike's Peak Avenue. J. 13-14.

For pure and fresh drugs, at eastern prices, go to O'Brien & Co.'s drug store. A-15-16.

Miss Vance has just returned from New York with the latest designs in dress-making and millinery, and will dispose of her millinery at small advance on eastern cost. 1-2-14.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourne, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." F. E. Robinson, Agent.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, bow leave to notify our friends and customers that we have this day sold out our stock of merchandise to Mr. H. A. True, and have sold and assigned all our accounts to him and parties owing us are hereby notified that the said H. A. True is authorized to collect and receipt for the same. We have great pleasure in heartily recommending him to the patronage of our former friends and customers.

EVANS, LEE & TAYLOR, Colorado Springs, Colo., November 1, 1893.

Referring to the above, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the public.

H. A. TRUE, Colorado Springs, November 1, 1893. 1-2-14

See This!—You are not compelled to take your prescriptions where your physician directs. Church & Co. will fill them correctly and at eastern prices. 113-14

ARE YOU MADE miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shilo's Vitafizer is a positive cure. F. E. Robinson, Agent.

AINSWORTH BROWN

Opera House Block.

Painters' Materials and Oils

WALL PAPER, GLASS.

Shade Goods and Shade Fixtures,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Painting, Paper Hanging and Calendering.

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OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital \$50,000

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Buy and sell foreign and domestic exchange and do a general banking business. 1-2-14

W. C. VAKER

Carriage and Sign Painter,

No. 116, E. Pike's Peak ave., Colo. Springs.

Freight and House Painting, Graining, Calendering and Paper Hanging.

1-14-14

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by F. E. Robinson.

dwk-5-14

J. H. Coffey

Bookseller & Stationer

NEW BOOKS.

"BUT YET A WOMAN," By A. S. Hardy. Price, \$1.25.

"A WOMAN'S REASON," By W. D. Howells. Price, \$1.50.

"BEYOND THE GRAVE," By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Price, \$1.25.

"THIS SOMBER REVELS," By E. V. Rieu. Price, \$1.50.

OPERA HOUSE

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Monday, November 12.

THE LEONARD GROVER COMEDY COMPANY

Under the personal direction of the famous Dramatic Author, LEONARD GROVER, author of "Treasure Trove," "Our Boarding House," "Lispet, the Tom Boy," "My Son-in-Law," "The City," etc. The most popular and successful plays of modern times. Direct from

12 Weeks Great Success

In San Francisco, at the Baldwin theater. The longest run for years in that city. This celebrated company presents LEONARD GROVER, J. L. the famous and popular comedian, considered without a peer in his comical impersonations; HERBERT STACY, the distinguished character comedian; FRANCIS WYNDAHAM, ARTHUR FLOYD, MISS IDA HOWARD MAY, the popular comedienne and comedienne; MISS ADA DAVENPORT, the talented young comedienne; MISS THERESA COLLIER, MISS AMELIA WAUGH, and

Leonard Grover

The popular actor and author, with a carefully selected company.

Reserve seats on sale at Howbert Bros. book store Saturday morning. 1-14

ASSAYING!

THE

Metallurgical Department

OF

COLORADO COLLEGE

WILL BE

opened November 1.

For particulars apply to William Strick, Professor in Charge, or E. P. Tenny, President, 1-25-14.

MRS. A. R. GREEN

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she is prepared to receive pupils for

Instruction on the Piano-Forte

and

IN HANIC

At her residence on Nevada avenue, corner Building street. Afternoon and evening classes will meet at her residence, also at the music hall of The Antlers. Address Lock Box 705. 1-25-14.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Miss Lair wishes to correct the impression that she has only a Kindergarten. She and her sister, Mrs. Bowen, have opened a school on Walnut street, second door south of Pike's Peak avenue, which will take pupils of ANY GRADE. Mrs. Bowen comes with letters from friends and patrons, both from her home in Kentucky, where she taught for a number of years, and from Denver, where she remained for two years. Painting and drawing, fancy and ornamental work will be taught by Mrs. Bowen. To primary pupils, drawing will be free. 1-4-6

Rams for Sale.

I have at my ranch a fine lot of thoroughbred Merino Rams of my own raising. I also have a carload of choice Vermont Registered Rams; bred by some of the best breeders and selected, shipped by C. F. Mason, of New Haven. They are the finest lot ever shipped to Colorado, and will be sold as low as any in the state. FRANK G. WILLARD, Elizabeth, Col., on Pike's Peak. 1-25-14

W. T. KENNEDY & CO.

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And Dealers in

CANON CITY COAL.

Office at Coal Yard, near freight depot. Ord books at the hardware store, of G. B. Raymond. 1-25-14

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will no longer oppress you; you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. E. Robinson. 1-25-14

Corona Institute

(THIRD YEAR)

MRS. M. T. SHROPSHIRE, Principal.

MISS EMMA L. MCKEOWN, Vice Prin.

The Institute is located on Pike's Peak avenue, just one door east of Weber; convenient to all of the churches and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently removed from the latter to render it quiet and conducive to study. This school is intended

For Youth of Both Sexes

And will receive

Students of All Ages.

Pupils are charged from entrance only and payments are expected (naturally) to be made in advance. No deductions made, save in case of protracted illness, when the loss will be divided between the patron and Principal. The school year is composed of two terms and the bills are expected to be settled at the beginning of each or at the time of entrance of the pupil. Latin, French, Elementary Drawing and Calligraphy, without extra charge. For further particulars apply to the address, the Principal, Lock Box 1,205, Colorado Springs. 1-11-14

A Great Discovery

That is bringing joy to the homes of thousands by saving many of their dear ones from an early grave. Truly is Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, pain in the side and chest, or any disease of the throat and lungs, a positive cure. Guaranteed. Trial bottle free at F. E. Robinson's drug store. Large bottle \$1.00. dwk-5-14

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE HUERFANO STREET.

DRUG STORE

Having changed hands, the manager would respectfully call the attention of physicians and the public generally to the fact that he is doing a

Complete Line of New Drugs

to his already heavy stock, and having secured the services of a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST, from Indianapolis, Ind., he is now prepared to compound accurately all prescriptions, fill all orders and supply the wants of the public generally in the drug line.

C. STOCKERDUE, Manager. 1-24-14

WM. L. CONANT

Foreign and Domestic

GROCERIES.

Provisions, Fruits.

Tejon St., adjoining First National Bank. 1-16-14

BARKER HOTEL

Opposite the Celebrated Shoshone and Soda Springs and New Bath House.

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C. W. BARKER, Proprietor. 1-13

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GOODS THAT MUST BE SOLD

A Large Stock of

Dress Goods, Cloaks, Dolmans, Jackets, Ulsters, Heavy Weight Jerseys, Plushes, Blankets, Cassimeres, Etc., Etc.,

Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Ribbons, Fringes, Trimming Velvets, Velveteens, Comforts, Sultings, Etc., Etc.

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SWEEPING REDUCTION OF LADIES' WRAPS.

\$7.00 Jersey Reduced to \$5.50; \$4.50 to \$3.00.

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Measure Your Rooms and Buy a Remnant.

19 yards Holly Brussels, 5 France Carpet \$2.75

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